LEWISTOWN REPUBCLIAN.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY
H. EISENBISE, & H. J. WALTERS, } *Editors.*
Market Street, West of the Diamond.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year in advance; Two dollars and twenty-five cents at the end of six months; or Two dollars and fifty cents if payment be delayed until the expiration of the year.

Most kinds of country produce taken on subscription. No subscription received for less than six months, and in no case will a paper be discontinued until all arrearages are cancelled.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.

All letters addressed to the editors, to receive attention must be POST-PAID.

Bank Note List.

Exhibiting the value of Bank Notes in Philadelphia.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

Relief Notes,	1½a1¾
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Moyamensing,	par
Manufacturers' and Mechanics'	par
Pennsylvania,	par
Germantown,	par
Delaware County,	par
Chester County,	par
Montgomery County,	par
Farmers' Bank of Bucks County,	par
Doylestown,	par
Easton,	par
Berks County Bank,	no s.
Farmers' Bank of Reading,	¾
Northampton,	no sale
Miners' Bank of Pottsville,	1
Lebanon,	¾
Lancaster Bank,	p
Lancaster County Bank,	p
Columbia Bridge Company,	p
Middletown,	¾
Harrisburg,	¾
Carlisle,	¾
Northumberland,	par
Wyoming,	1¾
Pittsburg Notes,	¾
York,	¾
Gettysburg,	¾
Chambersburg,	¾
Waynesburg,	1
Brownsville,	1
Erie,	1
Honesdale,	¾
Susquehanna County,	40
Lewistown,	1½
West Branch,	1¾
Towanda,	no s.
DELAWARE. All solvent Banks,	par
VIRGINIA. All solvent Banks,	¾dis
except the Wheeling banks which are at	1¼dis

NEW YORK.

City Banks,	par a ⅛
Tenth Ward, &c.	fraud
Commercial Bank of Buffalo,	30
Rochester,	1
Newberg,	¼
Exchange Bank Poughkeepsie,	fraud
Lansingburg,	1
Troy,	½

NEW JERSEY.

All solvent Banks,	par
except New Hope Bridge,	¾

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Banks,	¼
Patapsco Banks,	½
Mineral Bank,	1
Hagerstown,	1
Westminster,	1½
Williamsport,	1
Cumberland,	10
Salisbury,	1
Frederick County Bank,	¾

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City,	½
Georgetown,	½
Farmers' & Mechanics',	½
All others broke.	

OHIO.

Lancaster Ohio Bank	5
All other solvent banks	2 dis

SADDLE, HARNESS, and TRUNK MAKING.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, on Market street, in the building formerly occupied by J. Evans as a Ghair shop, and next door to Dr. Jas. Culbertson's Office, where he is prepared to manufacture of the best materials and on the shortest notice,

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES,

and all other articles in his line of business.

The public may rest assured that all work entrusted to him shall be neatly done and on as accommodating terms as at any other shop in the county.

ALEXANDER OSBORNE.

October 25–43.

PHILADELPHIA

PACKAGE SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Every Tuesday Morning at 10 o'clock.

By G. W. LORD.

CARD.—A combination having been formed by a portion of the dealers in Boots and Shoes of this city, with the avowed object of suppressing the sale of those goods by auction, it seems proper for the subscriber (who has held these sales for the past eighteen months) to state that notwithstanding this combination, the sales will not be stopped; but on the contrary, as he will now rely more than ever on the patronage of the Country Merchants, the sales will be held every Tuesday morning at the Auction Store, 208 Maaket street, and his arrangements with the manufacturers, both of this city and all New England, are such as to insure him a constant and full supply of every description of goods.

The mere fact of so great an effort being being made to put down these sales, is the best evidence the country merchant can have that it is for interest to sustain them.

Philadelphia, mh 13 6m

The Republican,

VOL. 2. LEWISTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1844. NO. 36.

That Same Old Coon.

AIR—*Silver Moon.*

As I strayed through the woods at the close of the day,
I saw a disconsolate coon;
He sat on a stump by the side of my way,
And sadly complained to the moon:
Roll on silver moon, light the coons on their way,
To a downfall so certain and soon,
For never, never more through these woods shall I stray
By the sweet silver light of the moon.

I once could have frolick'd from morning till night,
And of danger I never would dream,
But destruction has come all my pleasures to blight,
By those who have stolen my name—
Roll on silver moon, &c.

Through hiding and prowling my claws are worn off,
With trouble my head has turn'd grey;
Yet without me they vow, (and it is true enough,)
They cannot elect Henry Clay.
Roll on silver moon, &c.

Not a snake or a turtle dare lift up its head,
But must smother and die on the ground;
Not a toad or a lizzard can move from its bed,
For by them it is sure to be fonnd.
Roll on silver moon, &c.

To-morrow is Sunday—they'll take up their march,
That's always their day for the field;
Hitherto I've eluded their diligent search,
But to-morrow my doom will be sealed.
Roll on silver moon, &c.

Yet it's not so much for the Whigs after all
That I labor the pathway to shun;
But I fear in the hands of the Locos I'll fall,
For they always are death on a coon.
Roll on silver moon, &c.

Farewell, thou bright moon, thou art rolling along,
Thy beams will soon hide in the west;
Thou canst bear, to the truth of my pitiful song,
That of all my race I am the last.
Roll on silver moon, &c.

Poor fellow, he met with his much dreaded doom,
(To kill him I'm sure was a sin,)
For Duncan dissected that grey-headed coon,
And reveal'd what was written within.
Roll on silver moon, light the Democrat's way,
To a victory certain and soon,
And as long as thou rollest, bring peace in thy ray
To the dust of that veteran COON.

Democratic Song.

AIR—"*Dandy Jim.*"

I often heard the whigs contend,
That Clay would be the President,
But now the people all agree
To vote for Polk of Tennessee:
For well they know that Clay won't do,
Who sold his vote to Johnny Q.
So now the people all agree
To vote for Polk of Tennessee.

The whigs have promised better times,
And filled our country full of rhymes;
The people now their falsehood see,
And must have Polk of Tennessee.
For coon skin songs and rotten banks,
Are ranged among the federal ranks,
And better times will never be
'Till we have Polk of Tennessee.

The Bankrupt Act has had its day,
The boasted act of Henry Clay,
By which bank robbers were set free
For want of Polk of Tennessee.
And now the people rue the day,
The federal party had the sway,
But monster banks can never be,
When we get Polk of Tennessee.

A monster bank has ruled the day,
And at elections had the sway,
But Jackson came and set us free,
And so will Polk of Tennessee.
The people say it will not do,
To rule the many by the few,
And Clay must up Salt river flee,
When we get Polk of Tennessee.

Exiles from Europe, join the free—
Stand up for true democracy—
For disfranchised you ne'er will be,
When we have Polk of Tennessee.
The leaders of the Native clan,
Will vote for Clay—he is their man—
For disfranchised you ne'er will be
When we get Polk of Tennessee.
So now farewell to Henry Clay,
His federal faction had their day,
John Adams too, is dead you see,
And we'll have Polk of Tennessee.
Hurra for true democracy,
It's banner floats o'er land and sea';
Let Clay with speed to Ashland flee,
We must have Polk of Tennessee.

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th.

☞ The following laconic resolutions were adopted by the thousands assembled in convention at Nashville, a brief account of which was given in last week's Republican. We hope that every Democrat in the Union will also adopt them for a motto and then GO TO WORK and carry them out:

1. *Resolved*, That we CAN elect POLK & DALLAS.
2. *Resolved*, That *WE WILL.*

Post up the Books.

According to custom we will just post up the books, which will show how the account stands with the States that have voted since the Presidential nominations, as compared with 1840:

	Fed.	Dem.
Louisiana,		6
North Carolina,	11	0
Kentucky,	12	0
Indiana,	00	12
Alabama,	00	9
Illinois,	00	9
Missouri,	00	7
Total,	23	41

Democratic majority, in 1844, **18.**
Federal do "1840, **10**
Democratic Gain, **28!**

This is the way affairs stand now, and yet the feds say there is no change!

Clay's Southern Face on the Compromise!

At a meeting of the friends of Clay, in Putnam county, Georgia, the following resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, That *we consider him pledged* to abide by the spirit of the COMPROMISE ACT, and that at this time we look to him as the *only man* in the country whose influence can carry out triumphantly the *principles contained in said act.*

"*Resolved*, That as good citizens, we are ever willing to pay *any Tariff* for the *purpose of Revenue*, but *NOT A CENT FOR PTOTECTION!*"

The Savannah Republican, the leading Clay paper in Georgia says:

"We DENY that Mr. CLAY, or the whigs of Georgia, whose candidate he is, ask for the establishment of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF."

The Richmond Whig the leading Clay paper in Virginia, says:

"THE FACT THAT MR CLAY IS MORE OF A FREE TRADE MAN THAN MR. VAN BUREN, IS BECOMING GENERALLY KNOWN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH!"

It is a truth that dare not be denied that both Ousely and Graham, recently elected Governors of *Kentucky and North Carolina*, Southern states, by the Clay party, were both in Congress at the time, and voted AGAINST the present tariff.

Here is a few specimens of the argument used in the South to advance the cause of Henry Clay. What think you of this, Pennsylvanians? Yet the editor of the Gazette unblushingly asserts that the Federalists in the south are contesting the election on the ground of Clay's attachment for a *Protective Tariff!*

Clay's Southern Face on Annexation!

The following extract from a letter written to the south by this modern Janus shows a new face upon the Texas question. How will the "northern dough faces," as Mr. Clay terms the Abolitionists, like this, who have determined to vote for him. The Federalists of the North are saying all manner of hard things against Annexation, while Mr. Clay is writing letters to the South in favor of it, and his party are endeavoring to make capital for him on the ground that he is in favor of it. The Georgia "whig" State Convention passed resolutions in favor of it. The Federal Governor's elect in *Kentucky* and *North Carolina* were elected because they were avowed friends of that measure. In Louisiana, their candidates for Congress, and nearly all their candidates for their state legislature were in favor of it. In Virginio, too, the effort is making to elect him as a friend of Annexation. James Lyons, a Clay elector for Virginia, in a published letter, says:

"IN Mr. CLAY'S ABILITY, EXPERIENCE, & PATRIOTISM, THEY (The People,) WILL HAVE THE SUREST GUARANTY THAT TEXAS WILL BE ANNEXED IN THE MOST SECURE AND HONORABLE MANNER." JAMES LYONS.

Now for the extract from Mr. Clay's letter—hear him:

"But gentlemen, you are desirous of knowing by what policy I would be guided, in the event of my election as Chief Magistrate of the U. S., in reference to the question of the annexation of Texas. I do not think it right to announce in advance what will be the course of a future administration in respect to a question with a foreign power. I HAVE, HOWEVER, NO HESITATION IN SAYING THAT, FAR FROM HAVING ANY PERSONAL OBJECTION TO THE annexation of Texas, I SHOULD BE GLAD TO SEE IT, WITHOUT DISHONOR, WITHOUT WAR, WITH THE COMMON CONSENT OF THE UNION, & UPON JUST AND FAIR TERMS. I DO NOT THINK THAT THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY OUGHT TO EFFECT THE QUESTION ONE WAY OR THE OTHER. WHETHER TEXAS BE INDEPENDENT OR INCORPORATED IN THE U. S., I DO NOT BELIEVE IT WILL PROLONG OR SHORTEN THE DURATION of THAT INSTITUTION. It is destined to become extinct, at some distant day in my opinion, by the inevitable laws of population. It WOULD BE UNWISE TO REFUSE A PERMANENT ACQUISITION, which will exist as long as the Globe exists, ON ACCOUNT OF A *TEMPORARY INSTITUTION.*"

Such is the language of Henry Clay in the South, whilst it is the very reverse in the North. If this is is not double-dealing we should like to know what it is.

The Prison House of Thomas W. Dorr.

The following from the Concord (N H) Patriot, is a terrible picture of Federal and Judiciary tyranny. Search the world over, and its equal for cold blooded, etecrable oppression, will not be found. What! has it come to this? that for the free expression of political opinions, a man is to be immured in a dungeon, the light of heaven almost denied him, the intercourse of friends prohibited, and all the degradation of the felon heaped upon him with infernal industry! Such is the fact. And in free America in the nineteenth century, is this revolting tragedy enacted! Let the press speak out in deep and deeper tones of indignation against this foul wrong. [Argus.

The Oppression of Dorr.

The treatment of the upright Dorr by his oppressors in Rhode Island, is drawing forth from every lover of liberty, deeper and deeper execration. The history of no despotism in Europe is stained by more inhuman cruelty and deliberate malignity.—Dorr is confined in a small room, with damp walls and floor of granite. The only avenue of light and air is from an opening above, through which he may peer and catch a glimpse of the sky, or perchance, in the solitary, weary night, by dint of watching, gladden his sight with the view of a star. He is allowed to hold no intercourse with any person, either verbally or in writing. His keepers sullenly push his fare to him through a hole, just large enough for the purpose. There he is left to wear out the tedious hours, by day, in the frivolous employment of making fans, and by night in the gloomy contemplation of the malice, the barbarity and tyranny of his oppressors. He is doomed to solitary confinement, and this discipline, according to a statement made by the Warden of the Rhode Island dungeon to the Chaplain of our State Prison, a few weeks since in Concord, produces insanity in every fourth prisoner. The Algerine dungeon is so destitute of comfort, so naked of humanity, so terrible in its effects upon the mind, that one out of every four prisoners is punished by the infliction of insanity! What a mode of panishment is that which visits upon the subject the calamity of robbery of reason! The English monarchy dares commit no such outrage. O'Connell has large and and airy rooms, and is permitted to see and converse with and correspond with friends. The ministers of Charles X. of France, after the revolution of the three days, having been tried and convicted of high state offences, were confined in a fortress, where they were indulged in spacious apartments and the most humane treatment consistent with confinement. So it is with German and Austrian prisoners of state now in confinement. We have lately seen a statement, that they are allowed to walk upon the battlements of the fortress in which they are confined, and play upon such instruments as they pleased. But in Rhode Island, in this age and generation, we have the only instance of a prisoner, confined for a political offence, plunged into a dismal dungeon, smothered in the foeted air, and deprived of light and the society of his fellow-men. The cowardice, the meanness, the contempt of the name and principles of liberty, the utter want of feeling, and the brutality and the depravity of the villains who would make Dorr mad with misery, are detestable beyond all forms of expression.

Federal Election News.

"Pa," said an inquiring urchin to his father one morning, as they had seated themselves at breakfast, "how many chickens are there on the table?"

"Two, my son," was the reply.

'No, pa there are three. Is not this *one*, and that *two*, and don't one and two make *three?*"

"Sure enough," said the persuaded parent, "you have demonstrated the fact to a mathematical certainty"—at the same time taking one of the fowls to himself, and helping the old lady to the other—"now, my son, you can have the *third* for your wit."

This is precisely what the coons got for *their* wit when they shouted "victory" over the first returns from Louisiana, North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, Illinois and Missouri. What an ecstacy of delight thrilled through their bosoms, on the receipt of the glorious intelligence!

"O K." shouted the U. S. Gazette, and the old "arm chair" seamed to creak for joy.

"All's well," exclaimed the Inquirer, and heralded the "total route" of Democracy in the largest *bold face* that could be procured from Johnson's foundry.

"Put that in your *pipe*, and smoke it," vauntingly exclaimed Bela Badger of the Forum, and forthwith he stirred up his litter of coons, telling them a long *yarn* about pipe-laying.

"Down with the Democrats," was re-echoed by the Trays, Blanches, and Sweethearts of the Telegraph and Intelligencer, and some of them doubtless thought of renewing the pranks played off by the Federalists of 1798, when it was considered mere pastime to pursue "*Liberty Pole Jacobins*" with ferocious dogs, trained for the purpose; and, when caught, to have them hung up on a tree for the amusement of the "*wee ones.*"

But alas alack-a-day! Their merriment has been of short duration. Two or three days, at most, has sufficed to convince them of the old adage, that "one swallow does not make a summer." So far from having obtained a "victory" anywhere, they have *lost* 22,000 in *Kentucky*, and 10,000 in *North Carolina*, making the latter State almost sure for Polk and Dallas. *Indiana*, which gave them a majority of 13,000 in 1840, has now given a popular majority of 3 000 for the Democrats, and is a certain State in November. *Illinois* sends 6 Democrats and but *one* coon to Congress, and the popular vote is ours by 14,000. *Alabama* is more Democratic than ever, and leaves the enemy without a shadow of prospect. In *Missouri* the indomitable Benton has gloriously triumphed over coons, whigs, feds, tories, abolitionists, traitors, and "*softs*" united! *Louisina* has wheeled into the Democratic line, and is as sure for Democracy as New Hampshire. Everywhere, indeed, coonery is on the wane, and Democracy on the increase, so much so, that of 17 members of Congress, chosen since the Presidential nominations, the Democrats have carried **15**, and the "victorious" coons **2!**

The coons now flatter themselves, as did the man who declined taking shelter in the ark, that "*this shower will soon be over.*" Fatal mistake! The deluge has just fairly begun, and will roll on in an irresistible tide, increasing in might as the election approaches. It will not subside, until every vestige of Clay Whiggery has been swept from the land. Falsehood is sure to be dethroned. [Union.

Gov. Polk and the One Term Principle.

The Clay prints allege that, in his letter accepting the nomination for the presidency, Mr. Polk, in avowing his determination to retire at the end of four years, gives in to "a great whig principle." The Tennessee Democrat says:

"If the whig prints will turn to the Journal of the House of Representatives of the 2d session of the 23d Congress, at page 455, they will find that while the House of Representatives were, on the 25th day of February, 1835, considering a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes, a motion was made by Mr. Speight to amend said resolution so that that the President should be elected to serve for the period of six years instead of four, and to be ineligible to a re-election, and that Col. Polk voted for Mr. Speight's amendment—thereby showing that at that time he was in favor of the "one term principle," which was before the whigs became the advocates of that measure.

These facts show that Col. Polk was an advocate of that measure before it was taken up by the whigs, and before he was a candidate for the presidency, and that he is determined to carry out the principles for which he voted in 1835."

It was a beautiful device of a Hanoverian Chorister, who, having lost his sweetheart, had engraved on her tomb-stone a budding rose, with the inscription, "Thus she was."

Prize Fight in Boston.

A prize fight took place a short time since on one of the Islands in Boston Harbor.

The combatants were Joseph Long, an American, and Jack Smith, an Englishman and a well known pugilist. Long's weight was about 150, and Smith's some 12 or 15 pounds less. The bets of the immediate backers were said to be about $300 a side. The pugilistic party, mustering over a hundred persons, went down to the "Little Brewster," one of the lower islands in the harbor, and within the county of Suffolk, and the limits of Ward 6, at 8 o'clock A. M. The fight commenced at 9 o'clock and continued two hours and a quarter—The bets were heavy and mostly in favor of the Englishman, 20 to 10. One hundred and six rounds were fought. Long was punished severely; but the tables were soon turned, and at the 106th round Smith staggered, and was so blinded by the beating he had received, that his seconds interfered, talked about a foul blow being given, and the fight closed. During the last round it was necessary to lance the eyes of Smith in order to let him see his opponent.

The scene was a disgraceful one, indeed and affords a bitter commentary upon the conduct of the authorities of New York, who recently pardoned a number of pugilists who were concerned in a fight which ended in the death of one of the parties.

Theft in High Life.

There is a story current in the city of Brooklyn, and founded, we have reason to believe, in truth, that one of its citizens, a person of reputed wealth, has been detected in stealing watches from an importer in the city of New York, to the amount of two thousand dollars, and is now under bonds of $4,000 to appear for trial. The case, as related to us, is this: He requested a friend to introduce him to a dealer in whom he could confide to obtain a first-rate gold watch. It was done. The watches were examined, but none purchased. He called a second and a third time with the same effect. Watches were missed, but the gentleman was above suspicion. The calls were still continued, until their singularity forced the conclusion that the lost watches had thus disappeared. Officers were therefore stationed for his detection, yet so successful was he that he was not discovered in the act. About to leave, a watch was missed. The officers were directed to search his person. He then declared he considered it a gross insult.—"What," said he, "a man of my property to steal a watch!" Finding no escape, he pulled the watch from his pocket. Since then the others, it is said, have been recovered. [Jersey City Advertiser.

YANKEES are tolerable good at the brag game, but the Texans can beat them occasionally. A 'down easter,' it is said, told a citizen of the 'lone star republic,' that nothing could beat the corn in Connecticut. The Texan said he knew nothing of the crop in that section, but in his country the corn stalks bore seven to eight large ears, and a gourd on top with several quarts of sheiled corn in it! The Yankee took his hat and sloped.

DOING THE BARBER.—An Eastern Shore man stepped into a barber's shop in our city on Saturday, says the Baltimore Argus, and requested to take off 12½ cents worth of his hair. The barber trimmed his locks very neatly, and then combed and brushed them in the most particular style.

"Are you done?"

"Yes, sir," returned the man of the razor, with a bow:

"Are you certain you took off eleven pence worth?"

"Yes, sir," returned the barber; "there is the glass—you can see for yourself."

"Well," said the Eastern Shore man, "if you think you have got eleven-pence worth off, I don't know as I have any use for it, and haven't got no change, so you may jist keep the hair for your trouble."

A young man without money is like a steamboat without fuel. He can't "go ahead." Among the ladies he is like the moon in a cloudy night. He can't shine.

A wealthy Printer has been discoved in India. The British Zoological Society are making preparations to catch him.

Jemmy, what is a member of Congress?

A member of Congress is a common substantive, agreeing with self-interest, and governed by eight dollars a day, understood.

A LONG NOSE.—Within a few miles of Wilmington there lives a merry cobbler whose nose is so long that when he takes snuff he is obliged to walk forward three paces to reach its point.

A "notion seller" was offering Yankee clocks, finely varnished and colored, and with a looking glass in front, to a certain lady not remarkable for personal beauty.—"Why, it's beautiful," said the vender.—"Beautiful, indeed! a look at it almost frightens me!" said the lady. "Then, marm," replied Jonathan, "I guess you'd better buy one that hasn't got no looking-glass."

SMART LAD.—A negro boy being sent by his master to borrow a pound of lard from a neighbor, thus delivered his message:

"Missus Thompson, massa sent me over to borrow or beg a pound of hog tallow; he say he got de old sow up in de pen to fatten 'em: he gwine to kill her day before yesterday, and he come over week afore last, and pay you all you owe us."

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

"Pledged but to Truth, to Liberty, and Law, No Favor sways us, and no Fear shall awe."

WEDNESDAY, SEPT'R. 11, 1844.

Eisenbise & Walters,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR.
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
FOR CONGRESS.
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
OF MIFFLIN CO.
For Assembly,
JAMES BURNS, of Derry.
For Prothonotary,
JOHN R. McDOWELL, of Lewistown.
For Commissioner,
GEORGE BELL, of Armagh.

☞ The Democratic Association will meet on
SARURDAY EVENING
Col. R. C. Hale will address the Association. *Come Early.*

A Full Ticket.

The Democratic county ticket is now full, (with the exception of Auditor which will be supplied by next week,) and we feel assured the democracy of Mifflin never had a ticket around which they could more cheerfully rally than that which is now presented to them, and selected by delegates of their own choice. We have before spoken of the gentlemen nominated for county offices. The name of Dr JOSEPH HENDERSON, of this county is this week added, as the candidate of the democracy to represent the 17th Congressional district in Congress. It affords us no little pleasure to announce this result, and we believe that the Hero of Lundy's Lane and Chippewa will be returned to the next Congress by a thundering majority. Dr. Henderson has accepted the nomination conferred upon him at this time. That the candidate of the democratic party will be prefered, who has done battle in his country's service, in two of the hardest fought engagements with the British minions which are recorded upon history, to a man who prides himself in being an old fashioned federalist, we cannot doubt for a moment. These pretended lovers of 'military chieftains' can have an opportunity of testing their sincerity for the brave defenders of their country's soil against British tyranny and British invasion, in the person of Dr. Henderson, who has done real and good service in the tented field, and adds to these distinguished services, talents of a high order, experience in legislation, and a vast fund of knowledge useful to the legislator and the representative. His opponent, John Blanchard, Esq., of Bellefonte, so far as we have any knowledge, is a gentleman and a scholar, and personally, as fine a man as there is in the district. He prides himself, however, in his old fashioned federalism, which considered it 'unbecoming in a moral and religious people to celebrate our victories over the British' in the last war, and in this particular we are bound to acknowledge his consistency with his present political predilections. While Dr. Henderson was meeting the enemy of our country in the field, contending man to man with him in our second struggle for independence, Mr. Blanchard and his party with Daniel Webster at its head were secretly rejoicing at any defeat or mishap which might befal our arms, and hoping that the fortune of war would be turned against us.

John McNear.

We have received a letter from Mr. John McNear, requesting us to inform the Democratic party, that circumstances will prevent him from accepting the nomination for *County Auditor*, and respectfully declines the nomination at this time.

Francis R. Shunk.

With a unanimity unparalleled in our political history as a State, the People and the Press have rallied around the banner of Honest Old Shunk, and have chosen him with one accord to be the standard-bearer of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, to lead them to a victory as certain as that the ides of October will come and pass away again. In their efforts to injure him our opponents have discovered but two objections to him, and one of these is so utterly absurd and ridiculous that no man of common sense will hear it without pronouncing it a contemptible falsehood. In fact the author has been compelled to retract it by the united voice of an indignant people in the vicinity of its origin. It was asserted that he had laid down the American flag and permitted a Roman Catholic priest to tramp it under his feet. This infamous charge originated in a Lucifer coon paper, published in the city of Pittsburg, which has since retracted it, and acknowledged it to be false.

The next charge is, that Mr. Shunk has held office. This is considered as a henious crime, and one sufficient to deter the honest yeomanry from bestowing their suffrages upon him. Is it charged that he neglected his duty while in office?—that he was or is incapable?—that he was dishonest? Oh, no; none of this is pretended. He has held office and "joseph markle" has not, and therefore they can't support him. The great obstacle between them and him is not that he has held office, but they know from his past acts that he cannot be made a tool in the hands of avaricious pipe-laying demagogues to "treat elections as if they had not been held." His fearless and indomitable conduct in support of the constitution and laws during the memorable Buckshot War, when the Federal party strove to wrest the government from the hands of the regularly constituted agents of the people, is not forgotten by them, and they will be the last party to support a candidate for office possessing such noble traits of character.

Now, then, how is it with Mr. Markle? What is the *reason* of his never having held an office? Is it because he never tried for one? Certainly, this is not the reason, for he has been three times before the people of his own neighborhood as a candidate for official station—and just as often repudiated by them. Why has he been repudiated? Simply, because *his own neighbors* declare him to be *incompetent*, and scarcely fit to discharge the duties of a country 'squire. The people do not want another Ritner and Stevens administration, and hence we may rely upon the election of Francis R. Shunk as an event which the Federal party may strive in vain to avert.

"Perhaps the long legged supernumerary of the "Republican" will undertake the job."

We take the above from the "Gazette," of Saturday last, and now call upon the very conscientious editor or editors of that sheet to retract the insinuation thrown out in it, if he or they have the least spark of magnanimity or generosity about them.—We did not understand it when we first read it, nor should we have noticed it had not our attention been called to it by several friends, among whom was a prominent whig, who gave us the first intimation of its purport. We have also learned that Mr. Ross, in conversation a few days since, asserted that Jas. K. Kelly, Esq., was (to use his language,) the "back scene editor of the Republican," and that he had written the last article in reply to the Gazette, in aswer to "What is James K. Polk and who is he?" Now, we deny this in toto, and prononounce it a base, unprincipled and malicious *lie*. So far from there being a "back scene editor," there never has been an article published in the Republican as editorial since we became the editors, in December last, which was written by any other person than ourselves, and we hold ourselves personally responsible for everything that has appeared in its columns as such. Owing to the peculiar engagements of the senior editor, the principal part of that duty has devolved upon the junior. The article of last week was not only not written by Mr. Kelly or any other person, but it was not written at all, the junior editor having himself set it up at the case, as he does the most part of his editorial, without writing it. We cannot imagine what motive could have prompted such a contemptible insinuation, or what interest of Federalism is to be subserved by it, but have come to the conclusion that they were only indulging in a *natural* propensity, in the exercise of which they seem to live, move and have their being.

Dr. Henderson in Lewistown

The following resolutions offered by H. J. Walters, were on motion of Wm. R. M'Cay, adopted by acclamation at a meeting of the Democratic Association, on Saturday evening last, and ordered to be published in the Lewistown Republican:

Resolved, That we cordially and heartily respond to the nomination of Dr. JOSEPH HENDERSON, as the Democratic candidate for Congress from this District. He has before served us in our National Councils with ability and success, and we feel assured by his previous course there, as well as the deservedly high estimation in which he is held wherever he is known, that if elected, his course will, as it has before, reflect honor upon both the district and the man.

Resolved, That we will severally unite in every honorable and proper effort to secure the election of Dr. Henderson, in whose democracy, talent and worth we have the surest guarantee that the interests of the 17th Congressional district will not be neglected,

The cattle in that neighborhood have become so much accustomed to cabbage-heads that they offer no temptation in them diggins.—*Gazette.*

Nevertheless, we would remind our neighbor that the people in 'them diggins' are not *Jews*, and he had better not risk himself amongst them alone. No *insinuation*, however, that there is "a swine" at the head of affairs in the Gazette office.

Distribution.

Dr. Duncan illustrates a point in the distribution question in the following remarks of his, made in a speech upon the Tariff in the last session of Congress. We call the attention of every honest voter in the land to it, and ask him are the conclusions not true? They must answer that they are.—Thus, the federal party have always sought to establish measures which would make the poor "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the "*rich and well born:*"—

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to a high protective tariff. I am opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, because it is an unconstitutional perversion of the purposes for which the lands were granted to the general government; and, because it makes a high protective tariff necessary. The vacuum made in the national treasury must be filled; and it can only be filled by a direct or indirect tax; both of which are equally oppressive. I am opposed to the assumption of State debts, because it would give the federal government a dangerous control over the States, and transfer legislative and political powers to the federal government, that properly and constitutionally belong to the States. I am opposed to the assumption of the State debts, because it would cost more than 50 per cent. for the general government to manage the trust of settlement than for the States to do it themselves; all of which, principle, interest, and costs of management, must come out of the people. It is unnecessary for me to tell an intelligent community that the general government is not the owner of a dollar but what is drawn from the people in form of direct or indirect taxation. Assumption of the State debts is but a link of the chain of federal measures; and I repeat, is introduced to make a high tariff necessary. I regret that my time and the limits of a speech will not permit me to do more than pay a passing notice to those measures. While on the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, permit me to make a brief illustration, which I think will convince every man who may read me, that every man in indigent circumstances owes it to himself to do his part to overthrow a policy which is calculated to rob him for the benefit of the rich. I will have to designate a State for the purpose of illustration. I will designate the State of Maryland. I do not know what amount of State tax the citizens of Maryland pay; but I will suppose they pay, without the benefits of distribution, $600,000. I will suppose that, by the distribution system, Maryland receives $200,000, which would reduce her State tax to $400,000. Supposing the entire proceeds to be, annually, $4,000,000, this calculation will be found not far wrong, but, right or wrong, as to the amount of the sums supposed, it will not affect the correctness of the principle of the illustration; the conclusions will be same and the effect the same.

Well sir, I have supposed the aggregate of distribution to be $4,000,000.

I have supposed that Maryland's portion would be	$200,000
I have supposed that the annual State tax of Maryland is	600,000

By the distribution system the annual State tax of Maryland will be reduced $200,000, which would reduce the annual tax to $400,000

A very pretty reduction, and a glorious relief to the tax-payer; a glorious dream if the illustration stops here; but it is a delusion, a base delusion, and the system is pregnant with fraud and deception, and has bribery for its sole object. It is true, and every reflecting man knows it, that every dollar of this four millions that is abstracted from the federal treasury, for the purpose of distribution, must be returned to the treasury and must be collected from the people either by direct or indirect taxation, and each tax-payer of each State must pay his portion, either by an increased duty on the necessaries of life, which the comfort and happiness of his family require; or he must shell out—or, as we say in the West, he "*must fork over*"—at the withering rap of the direct tax-gatherer. So nothing is gained, but much lost, as there must be an additional host of hungry federal officers with high salaries, whose hungry maws must be filled, and all, too, at the expense of the tax-payer; and that tax-payer is the mechanic and farmer, who receives the least portion of the distribution. And now I propose to show the operation of the distribution system upon the poor man.

I have supposed that the effect of the distribution system would be to reduce the State tax of Maryland one-third, or from $600,000 to $400,000 and that reduction would affect the tax-payer in the same proportion. I will select two citizens of the State of Maryland, by which to illustrate. I will take the rich man, who, like Job, possesses oxen, farms, mules, horses, and dromedaries, in such numbers that his ratable proportion of State tax is $600; and I will take a humble mechanic, who lives by pushing the plane, hammering the anvil, or pounding the lapstone, whose earthly possessions consist of his trade, a small lot, an humble dwelling, and a cow, and whose whole possessions impose on him a State tax of $3. By the distribution system, it will be perceived that the taxes of the rich man will be reduced one third—that is, in place of paying $600 without the distribution, he will pay but $400; with it then, he will be benefited $200; the poor man will be benefited in the same proportion—that is, in place of paying $3 without distribution, he will pay but $2 with it.

By the distribution system the rich man is the gainer $200, and the poor man $1.—But pursue the illustration. We will suppose that the rich man has six members in his family, and the comforts and necessaries of life, which are of foreign production, under a revenue or low tariff, will cost him $100, but a high or protective tariff (made so by the distribution system to supply the vacuum in the national treasury by the withdrawal of the amount distributed) the same necessaries and comforts cost him $150. He will then be a gainer by distribution $200, and a loser by a high tariff $50, and the gainer in the outcome $50.—And now for the poor man. He has a family of the same number, requiring all the comforts and necessaries of life that a rich man requires, (for I speak not of luxuries in this illustration;) and the policy that would deprive him of them should be scouted from the land. How is he affected by this distribution system? We have seen that he is benefited to the amount of $1.—But his family will require the same comforts to the amount of $100 of foreign importations, under a low revenue tariff; but the same necessaries under a high or protective tariff will cost him $150. The irresistible conclusion of all which is, that he is benefited 1 dollar by distribution, and injured 50 dollars by a high or protective tariff; and this illustration will apply to every State in the Union, and to every individual in every State, only varying in proportion to the amount of distribution, amount of State taxes, and individual circumstances; and I defy successful contradiction. Then this distribution system is beneficial to the rich and oppressive to the poor.

John M. Clayton.

Ever willing to do justice to any man, we answer to the Gazette that we were *mistaken* last week in saying that this gentleman voted against the last tariff. But when we make this acknowledgment, we cannot admit that we "*lied*," as any one will acknowledge when we explain the manner in which we fell into the error.—In the published vote on the tariff bill, as on all other questions, the given name of the members is not inserted. When the vote was taken on the final passage of the bill, among those who voted against it we find the name "Clayton" recorded, and it now appears that it was *Thomas Clayton*, who is also from *Delaware*, and a *Federalist*. This is an error into which almost any person would have fallen, and we cheerfully correct it, as we are ready to "give every devil his due." But it would be well if Mr. Clayton could creep out of the rest of the charges made against him of misrepresentation and deception. We determined when we took charge of this paper that we would publish nothing upon our own authority that was false, or if, by accident, we should do so, to correct it when satisfied that an error had been committed. This is the first time an emergency of this kind has occured, and in accordance with that determinatiou we have corrected it. If the mistake had been committed with a knowledge of the facts before us, then the Gazette might justly denominate it a "base, contemptible lie." Such, however, was not the case, and we hope the Gazette will do us the justice of an explanation.

John M. Clayton made a speech some time since in which he did not exhibit an overweening regard for truth, and in accordance with our intention we will not leave him without doing him *full* and *evenhanded justice*. We quote from the Hon. Chas. Brown's reply:

"You will excuse me citizens of Delaware, if I detain you longer on this subject than is agreeable to you or to me. The cause of truth as well as the glorious cause in which we are all engaged—the cause of democracy, requires that full justice be done to Mr. Polk, when attacked by such men as Mr. Clayton.

The specific evidences of the free trade or anti-protective doctrines of Mr. Polk, as charged by Mr. Clayton, I shall take up in the order of time in which these facts are said to have transpired. Although Mr, Polk had been in Congress some years previously, and had given several votes on the tariff, Mr. Clayton finds nothing against him until 1832. In that year he charges him with having voted

First, "To reduce the duty on cotton goods not exceeding 45 cents per square yard to 12½ per cent. ad valorem."

Second, "To abolish the duty of 30 dollars per ton on rolled iron."

Third, "To reduce the duty on salt to 5 cents on 56 lbs."

Fourth, "And voted against the duties on boots and bootees, cabinet wares, hats and caps, whips, bridles, saddles, carriages, blank books, earthen and stone wares, and manufactures of marble, and also against the duty on wool."

In relation to the first specification, no such motion was made or voted on. The motion was to reduce the duty on cotton goods costing less than *fifteen* cents per square yard. A kind of goods that needed no protection at all, being made cheaper in this country than in any other.

The second charge is, that he voted to *abolish* the duty of $30 a ton on rolled iron. This is neither more nor less than an *untruth*. Every body would understand the charge as implying a *total abolition* of the duty on that article, particularly as Mr. C. had charged Mr, Polk with being a free trade man, and yet the only vote Mr. Polk gave was to reduce the duty from 30 dolls. a ton to 18 dollars a ton, to make it the same duty as was and had had been levied on *bar* iron.

And if this was a crime in Mr Polk thus to attempt to reduce the duty on rolled iron to 18 dollars a ton in 1832, what must have been that of Mr. Clay and Mr. Clayton in voting in 1833 to reduce it to *nearly half that amonnt*, as they did by their compromise act?

The third charge is, that Mr. P. voted to reduce the duty on salt from 10 to 5 cents per 56 lbs. It is singular that Mr. Clayton had not made the discovery that Mr Polk voted in 1830 to reduce the duty not only 5 cents but 10 cents a bushel—yet such was the fact! For this same Mr. Clayton who charges it as an evidence of anti-protection principles in Mr. Polk to vote in 1832 to reduce the duty from 10 to 5 cents a bushel, actually voted himself to reduce it from 20 to 10 cents a bushel in 1830. Mr. Clayton should have taken the *beam* of 10 cents salt reduction out of his own eye, before he attempted to find the *mote* of five cents reduction in that of Mr. Polk.

The fourth charge, like the second, is a falsification of the record; or at least a bare faced attempt to deceive.

Nr. Clayton charges Mr. Polk with voting *against the duties* on Boots, Bootees, &c: &c.—thus intending to convey the idea that he voted to let the articles there particularly enumerated come into the country free of any and all duties; and yet what was the fact? Mr. Polk only voted against increasing the duty on those articles from 25 per cent. to 30, and on wool and wool and woolens he voted not *against the duties*, but against increasing them from 25 per cent. to 40 and 50 per cent.

I leave it to you, Mr. Clayton's fellow-citizens, to form your own opinion of the man who could first make a general charge against Mr. Polk of free trade doctrines that he never held or expressed, and then to prove them would resort to such miserable misrepresentations and falsifications of the truths of history.

Mr. Clayton ought to be more cautious, too, how he draws his bow at Mr. Polk, or he may put an arrow into the hearts of his own friends; for on every vote given by Mr. Polk, numbers of whigs voted with him. If Mr. P.'s votes are so censurable, what were theirs?—or is the common saying not applicable to them—"what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander?"

But I am not done with Mr. Clayton or Mr. Polk in relation to this Tariff Bill of 1832. I find in Gales & Seaton's Debates of Congress, page 698, that Mr. Clayton, speaking of this same tariff bill of 1832, on the debate on the Compromise Bill of 1833, thus discourses:

"I voted, said Mr. C. against the Bill of 1832, for the very reason that Southern gentlemen declared that it was no concession, and I may voto against this for the same reason. I thought it bad policy to pass the Bill of 1832. I thought it a bad bargain then and think so now."

And yet, after this positive assertion of Mr Clayton that he voted against the bill of 1832, would you believe it, that the name of John M. Clayton is found upon the record as is that of J. K. Polk, both in favor of the bill! a bill which Mr. Clay also voted for and claimed to be the author of, and one year afterwards thus speaks of:

"The third mode (of affording protection) was attempted last session in a resolution which he had the honor to submit last year, and which in fact ultimately formed the basis of the act which finally passed both houses. (Act of 1832) This was to raise as much revenue as was wanted for the use of the government and no more, but to raise it from the protected articles He regretted most deeply that the greater part of the country would not suffer this principle to prevail. It ought to prevail, and the day in his opinion would come when it would be adopted as the permanent policy of the country."

I need not say that in the bill thus voted for by James K. Polk, the duty on cottons was 25 per cent.—on salt 10 cents per bushel—boots and bootees $1.50 per pair; cabinet ware, hats, caps, &c., 30 per cent.; rolled iron $30 per ton, and on wool and woolens the highest rates of duty.

To judge of Mr. Polk's votes on the bill of 1832 correctly, it should not be forgotten that the intent and object of the bill was to reduce the duties to the revenue standard, to prevent a surplus in the treasury, and to allay the storm rising in the south, that actually broke out the following year, and actually caused Mr. Clay, Mr. Clayton and others, to pass the Compromise Bill with lower duties than in many cases was contemplated by the bill of 1832.

We next come to Mr. Clayton's charges against Mr. Polk in 1833—and this it will be remembered was the year when the famous Compromise Act passed, and when American felt anxious for the peace and safety of the country—when Mr. Clay and Mr. Clayton and many other professed friends of protection to the death, voted against the convictions of their judgments for the sake of concession, and gave that fatal stab to protection that reduced all duties to one indiscriminate level of 20 per cent. It is upon this particular period that Mr. Clayton has seized more particularly than any other to prove the hostility of Mr. Polk to the principles of protection. Yet, like the charges against him in in 1832, do they all vanish before the light of truth.—Mr. Polk, in one of the most patriotic and able speeches upon the records of Congress, thus speaks of the situation of the country—and be it remembered that this speech was delivered some time before Mr. Clay introduced or thought of his Compromise act, for which he has been so much lauded: "It is no longer, in my judgment," says Mr. Polk, "a question of cent. per cent., but a question of *patriotism* and of *country*. Let us then act like statesmen, and by adopting this measure of justice endeavor to *heal the discontent* so prevalent in so many States, and thus *preserve and perpetuate our glorious Union* without force, civil war, or the effusion of blood."——"If we rise without passing this or some similar measure not materially varying from it, this Congress will owe a responsibility to the country, and perhaps to posterity, in which I have no ambition to participate

At this crisis in the affairs of the country was it that the Committee of Ways and Means of the House introduced the bill of 1833, that Mr. Clayton says would have "passed like a tornado over all the manufacturing establishments," "put a knife to the throat of every sheep in the country;" and "fed us on potatoes from Ireland" and "bread" from the "black sea."

It is not necessary to go into the details of this bill or give its character, for I have facts and arguments for Mr. Clayton more germaine and conclusive. All that has been said against this bill and more, was said by the ultra friends of protection against the compromise act. which Mr. Clayton says "Henry Clay with all the affection of a parent for the protective policy" interposed to prevent the "passage of the bill reported by the committee of ways and means in the House." Now mark how a single *fact* will dissolve in air all Mr. Clayton's fiction.

On the 25th of February, 1833, the above mentioned bill of the committee of ways and means of the House came up for consideration, and a motion was made to strike it out and insert in its place Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill. For this motion Mr. Polk and 95 others voted, while those who voted against it were Mr. Adams, Mr. Davis, of Mass., Mr. Everett. of Vt., Mr. McKennan, of Pa., Mr, Milligan, of Del., and fifty other ultra friends of protection. Thus did Mr. Polk vote for Mr. Clay's Compromise bill in preference to that of the House Committee of ways and means, while the ultra friends of protection voted for the latter in preference to the former.—Let this be the answer to all the charges made by Mr. Clayton against the bill of the committee of ways and means and Mr. P.'s course in 1833.

But Mr. Clayton says, in speaking of the debates on the House bill of 1833, that "there was no more denunciatory enemy of the protective policy than James K. Polk." I have already said that there is not one word recorded in all the legislative history of Mr. Polk against the protective policy, nor in favor of free trade, and I again repeat that in all the debates of 1833 Mr. Polk did not only not denounce the protective policy but stood forth boldly and strongly as its avowed advocate. In speaking in this debate he thus explains the bill and defines his course:

'The committee have brought forward the bill as a *measure of compromise*, likely to unite in its support a sufficient number of those representing the conflicting interests of the Union, to carry it through the House.'

In defending *discriminating* duties, Mr. P. says:

'Objections have been started to this bill because of the different rates of duty which are imposed on different kinds of manufactures. It is said that it affords more protection to iron than to some other manufactures; and that it is therefore unjust. The same objection might be made to any revenue or tariff law that has ever passed, in all of which *discriminating duties* have been imposed.'

Democratic State convention,

According to the call of the State Central Committee, this body re-assembled in the Court House in Harrisburg, on Monday the 2d inst. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, by Mr. Fry, of Montgomery county, President, and was organized by the former officers taking their seats.

After the names of the delegates were called, a letter was read from Hon. George M. Dallas. Mr. Barr of Berks county then rose and pronounced a most beautiful eulogy upon the character of the lamented Muhlenberg. He was followed by Mr. Findlay of Allegheny, in a classic and touching notice of the honored dead, and concluded by offering the following Resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Jones of Allegheny, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention deeply lament the premature death of Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, recently the nominee of the democratic party of this Commonwealth; and unite with unfeigned sympathy, with the democracy of this State in bearing testimony, to his unsullied virtue as a private citizen, and the high-toned patriotism which marked his character as a public man: And that we deplore his sudden transition from time to eternity, not only as a mournful and irreparable loss to those with whom he was most intimately associated in private life, but as a public loss will be long felt by the democratic party.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, as a testimony of their high sense of the public and private virtues of the deceased, and in testimony of their deep regret, will wear crape on their left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That Messrs. Findlay of Lancaster, Wright of Luzerne, Penniman of Philadelphia county, Dillinger of Lehigh, and Tyson of Berks, be appointed a committee to communicate to the family of the deceased, the condolence of this Convention for the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to procure the erection of an appropriate tablet, in honor of Henry A. Muhlenberg in the Lutheran Church at Reading, of which he was for many years a member.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee:—Messrs. Welsh, Magraw, Frazier, Dohnert, G. R. Espy.

Mr. Barr of Berks then nominated FRANCIS R: SHUNK, as the successor of Mr. Muhlenberg, & moved that the nomination be concured in by acclamation.

The Convention was then addressed by Messrs. Read, Wright, Frazer and Black, when the question was put on Mr. Barr's motion and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Smith of Berks moved that the members of this convention pledge themselves to support the nomination of Francis R. Shunk, and called the yeas and nays—the vote stood yeas, 124; nays, *none!*

Hon. *George Kremer* being espied among the spectators, Mr. Frazer moved that he be invited to take a seat beside the President. When he appeared, he was greeted with three cheers. Mr. K. addressed the Convention in a strain of fervid eloquence for some time.

A committee was appointed to draft an address, and also a committee to inform Mr. Shunk of his nomination. The following Resolutions were adopted :—

Resolved, That this convention approve most heartily of the nominations made by the National Convention, held in May last, at Baltimore, for President and Vice President, and we pledge ourselves, each to the other, to support said nominations by every every fair and honorable means in our power.

Resolved, That the resolution heretofore passed by this Convention, limiting the number of delegates in future to 100 members, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The address will be published next week.

17th Congressional District.
Democratic Conferee Meeting.

The Democratic Conferees from the several counties comprising the 17th Congressional District, met at the court house in the borough of Lewistown, on Friday the 6th September, 1844.

Hon. JOSEPH KYLE of Mifflin county was appointed President, and L. Burchfield, Esq. of Juniata, Secretary.

The following gentlemen presented their credentials and were admitted to seats in the Convention:

Centre county—John Hasson, John H. Morrison, H. A. Zellers, John Orr.

Huntingdon county—Henry L. Patterson, John R. Hunter, George Orlady, Wm. McNitt.

Juniata county—Joseph Boggs, John Milligan, L. Burchfield.

Mifflin county—R. C. Hale, John Ross, Joseph Kyle.

It was unanimously agreed that the number of delegates present, representing the several counties should be the number composing the convention, and that Centre and Huntingdon counties should each be entitled to four votes, and Juniata and Mifflin to three votes each.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination:—Wm. Smyth, of Centre county; A. P. Wilson, of Huntingdon county; Andrew Parker, of Juniata county; Joseph B. Ard, Ephraim Banks, Joseph Henderson, of Mifflin county.

After several unsuccessful ballotings

William Smyth having received	3	votes,
Ephraim Banks	"	3 "
Joseph B. Ard	"	5 "

they were severally withdrawn.

The convention then proceeded to ballot on the remaining candidates. For several ballots A. P. Wilson and Andrew Parker received seven votes each. On the last ballot Dr. JOSEPH HENDERSON of Mifflin county received 14 votes, being the whole number of votes, and was therefore declared to be unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress in this District.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the honesty and integrity of Dr. Joseph Henderson, and we will give him our undivided support.

JOSEPH KYLE, President.

L. BURCHFIELD, Sec'y.

A tribute from abroad.

The Albany Argus holds the following language in relation to the lamented Muhlenberg. It is a merited tribute to departed worth, and coming from such a source, speaks of the estimation in which others held the man who has left no superior behind him :

"The death of such a man at any time, could not fail to be regarded as a calamity to the state of which he was an ornament, the many warm personal friends to whom he was endeared by ennobling and estimable qualities, and to the party in Pennsylvania with whom he has been long and honorably identified. But his death at this moment, whilst occupying before the public the position of a competitor for the Chief Magistracy of his state, comes with peculiar severity to personal and political friends every where. As a public man, Pennsylvania could scarcely boast his superior; in his private relations, he was distinguished by rare and endearing virtues; and he goes down to the grave universally lamented."

From the Philadephia Spirit of the Pimes.

FOR PROTECTION, HO !—The dear-poor folks loving whigs—the only simon pure number one friends of all the mechanics and laborers who have got votes to give, have lately proven their professions by a capital compliment to American Industry. A firm in N. O. advertise a lot of splendid knives, which have upon the blades—"Henry Clay, President of the United States, 1845," manufactured, *of course*, in Pitts—No! by George! Rogers of England was the maker. Certainly this is the most foolish step the the whigs have taken yet. *English Clay Knives for the Great Protection-to-American-Labor Party!* That lot of knives will skin the coons outrageously about the 1st of November. It is rather suicidal to furnish weapons for your own destruction, but as you have done it, we mean to use *one* of those knives at least,

The Mountains on Fire.

The Wellsborough Eagle says:—Thursday last was a proud day for the democracy of Tioga—such a vast assemblage of the democratic citizens of this county was never seen before within its bounds. If there could have remained any doubt as to the right sort of political feeling existing among our citizens, the vast assemblage on last Thursday, could not but have convinced the most skeptical and prejudiced of our opponents, that the yeomanry of Tioga as it ever has been, are essentially and decidedly true to the republican creed. Such enthusiasm manifested on Thursday last has not been seen in this county for many years. The people are awake—the watchfires are kindled upon every hill top, on the mountain and in the vallies—not only in our own county, but throughout the State—watched by a free, sovereign and independent people, and fed by the eternal truths of an ever vigilant democracy. Go where you will and the thrilling shout for Polk, Dallas and Shunk will greet your ear. Such is the spirit manifested by the people, that our opponents are dumb-founded, amazed at the unbounded enthusiasm which now pervades the republican ranks. The democracy are in the field with no weapons but their principles of right, justice and truth; and in the language of the German Poet, we can

"Shout in the ears of the foe."

Letter to the Editors, dated

HARRISBURG, Sept. 8, 1844.

MESSRS. EISENBISE & WALTERS:—Gentlemen, I witnessed yesterday, at Carlisle, with inexpressible delight, one of the greatest outpourings of the democracy of the interior of Pennsylvania, that my eyes ever beheld. It was a rich treat indeed, to see such files of the plain, honest, and hard-fisted yeomanry assemble and greet one another with such enthusiastic applause. They arrived in railroad cars, carriages, buggies, wagons, carts, on horseback, &c, in such numbers as to induce a looker on to suppose that not only the whole neighborhood were coming together, but the whole neighborhood, country, woods and all, including poke, hickory, &c., some of which were so tall that flags stretched across the street from the tops of the houses were mowed down by them in passing along. Some of the wagons had twelve horses in them. I'll tell you what it surprised the natives. Perry county had a banner on which was the inscription of "Good for 1300;—her delegates were upwards of a thousand. I tried to count the procession after they all formed into one, but when I got as far as 2400 I looked both ways but could see no end and immediately gave it up. There was a whig who counted them and admitted that the procession amounted to 2850, but the town was as full as ever. I must stop. If Pa don't give 20,000 for Polk, Dallas, and Shunk, I am much mistaken. J S M.

Democratic Meeting.
POLK, DALLAS & SHUNK!

A democratic meeting will be held in Reedsville, at the house of Col. Lotz, on Saturday at 2 o'clock. Col. Parker of Juniata, a Blacksmith, and others are expected to address the meeting. Let all come that can and we will give them a Democratic welcome.

By the Committee of invitation.

Democratic Meeting.
POLK, DALLAS & SHUNK!

The Democrats of Lewistown and other parts of the county are requested to attend a meeting of the Democrats of Derry township, on *Tuesday Evening September* 17th, at early candle-lighting, to be held in Mr. John Albright's school house in Derry township. Come one, Come All.

COMMITTEE.

September 4, 1844.

Married,

At Lewistown, Pa., on the 5th inst. by the Rev. G. G. Brooke, LLOYD W. WILLIAMS, Esq. of Norfolk, Va. to Miss MARIA P. HULINGS, daughter of David W. Hulings, Esq. of Lewistown.

COMING again.—A splendid lot of New and Seasonable

GOODS

has just been received at the New Store in Dr. Ard's new house opposite the Bank, where they will be sold at very moderate prices. No charge for showing goods, and no grumbling if people dont think proper to buy—therefore dont hesitate to give us a call.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Lewistown September 4 44 3tf

Orphans' Court Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, held at the court house in the borough of Lewistown, in and for said county on the 9th day of August A. D. 1844,—there will be sold on the premises of John Utley, late of Wayne township, deceased, by public vendue or outcry on

Monday the 14th day of October, next,

the undivided half part of a certain messuage and tract of land situate in Wayne township in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Schcaffer, John McNear, and others, with a LOG HOUSE and other improvements thereon erected, about 30 acres cleared, containing in the whole tract 60 acres, more or less.

The conditions of sale are—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in one year thereafter with interest, and to be secured with bond and mortgage, &c.

JOHN PURCELL, Adm'r.

J. R. Crawford, Clerk O. C.

Sep 4 ts

God Save the Commonwealth.

Notice---General Election.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled 'an Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth' approved the 2d day of July, A. D, 1839. I JOHN STONEROAD, Sheriff of the county of Mifflin, Penna., do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the county aforesaid, that a General election will be held in said county of Mifflin on the second Tuesday (8th) of October, 1844, at which time State and County Officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

One person as Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person as Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth.

One person, in conjunction with the counties of Centre, Huntingdon and Juniata, to fill the office of Member of Congress of the United States, to represent in the House of Representatives of Congress of the United States, the seventeenth congressional district in Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Centre, Juniata and Huntingdon.

One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives to represent the county of Mifflin in the house of representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, within the county of Mifflin are as follows, to wit:—

The Electors of Wayne Township, and the Borough of Newton Hamilton are to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The Electors of Oliver township to meet at the house of Mrs. Catharine Lusk in McVeytown.

The Electors of the borough of McVeytown to meet at the Union school house in said borough.

The Electors of Granville township are to meet at the public house formerly occupied by T J Hyneman in the borough of Lewistown.

The Electors of Menno township are to meet at the house of Amos Smoker in Allenville, in said township.

The Electors of Union township are to meet at the house occupied last year by Jacob Sagner in said township.

The Electors of Brown township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by A. Greer (now R Furey) in said township.

The Electors of Armagh township to meet at the house formerly occupied by James Longwell in Perryville in said township.

The Electors of Decatur township are to meet at the house of David Mutthersbaugh in said township.

The Electors of Derry township are to meet at the court house in the borough of Lewistown.

And by an act of Assembly passed at the last session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, the borough of Lewistown was divided into two Wards and each ward to compose an election district. The Electors of the East Ward will meet at the court house and vote at the window of the Commissioners' office.

The Electors of the West Ward will meet at the same place and vote at the window of the Sheriff's office in said court house in said borough.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the Election Law I am directed, That every person, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the government of the U. States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned office or otherwise, a subordinate office or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary or Executive department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; And also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to any office there to be voted for.

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of Assembly entitled "an Act relating to Executions and for other purposes," passed and approved 16th April 1840, it is enacted that the "13th section shall not be construed to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any General or Special election in this Commonwealth.

I also hereby give notice to the Electors that a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorising the erection of a Poor House in the county of Mifflin for the employment &c. of the poor of said county; but before the same shall be erected &c. it is provided that a vote be taken at the next General Election, by the electors of said county for or against such an institution—See the Act, published in all the newspapers in the said county.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the court house in the borough of Lewistown on the third day after the day of the election, being for the present year on Friday the 11th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.—Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties of said judge unable to attend

Also, that in the 81st section of said act, it is enacted that "when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth, or of the *House* of Representatives of the United States or of this commonwealth, the judges of the election in each county having met as aforesaid, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said judges, and attested by the clerks; and one of the judges shall take charge of the such certificate and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county, at such place in such district as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election," being for the present year, on Tuesday the 15th of October next, at Brown's Mills in *Mifflin* county, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges of the aforesaid congressional district.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Also, that in the 1st section of the act of Assembly, entitled 'an Act to reduce the expenses and provide for the election of the Board of Canal Commissioners,' passed April 18th, 1843, it is enacted 'that at the next annual election, the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth shall vote for three persons as canal commissioners, who shall perform all the duties now enjoined by law upon the canal commissioners of this commonwealth; the persons so elected shall decide by drawing from a box, ballots numbered one, two, and three, which of them shall hold his office one, which two and which three years; the commissioner who shall draw the ballot numbered three, shall hold his office three years; he who shall draw the ballot numbered two, shall hold his office two years; and the other shall hold his office one year; on the second Tuesday in October in each year thereafter, there shall be elected one person as canal commissioner who shall hold his office three years; the elections of canal commissioners shall be conducted by the officers authorized by law to conduct the general elections in the several election districts; a return of the votes given for said office shall be made to the secretary of the commonwealth in the manner now provided for the transmission of returns of the election of representatives; the secretary of the commonwealth, on the receipt of all the returns, shall notify the persons so elected, who shall enter upon their duties on the second Tuesday in January succeeding their election; if any vacancy shall occur in said board, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the governor shall appoint a suitable person to supply the vacancy until the next general election, when a person shall be elected for the unexpired term of him whose death, resignation or removal, shall have caused a vacancy.

Given under my hand at my office in Lewistown the 4th day of September, A. D. 1844. JOHN STONEROAD, Sheriff of Mifflin county.

Sep 4 44 te

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 29th day of April, 1844, entitled "an Act to reduce the State Debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania canal and railroad company," I JOHN STONEROAD, Sheriff of the county of Mifflin, do hereby give notice to the qualified electors of said county, that an opportunity will be afforded them, on the 2d Tuesday of October, (which will be the 8th of said month,) at their respective places of holding general elections, of voting for or against the sale of the main line of the Pennsylvadia canal and rail road, as is provided in the following section of said act :—

SECTION 30. That so much of this act as relates to the sale of certain of the public works, shall not go into operation unless approved by a majority of the people, in the manner following, to wit:—That at the next general election, the qualified voters of this commonwealth, or as many of them as choose to do so, shall deposite in the ballot boxes, at the usnal times and places provided by law, separate ballots, endorsed "main line," with the words "for the sale of the main line," upon them, or "against the sale of the main line," as their opinions may be; That these votes shall be counted, returned and published, in like manner as the votes for canal commissioners are now provided to be; and if a majority of the votes cast at the said general election, pursuant to this act, be "for the sale of the main line," then within ten days after the publication of the votes by the proper authority, the commissioners named in the section shall proceed to execute this act, in manner and form as is herein provided; but if a majority of the votes cast as aforesaid, be "against the sale of the main line," then, so much of the act as applies to the sale of the main line shall be null and void."

The return judges to meet at the court house, in the borough of Lewistown, on Friday the 11th of October, 1844.

Given under my hand at my office in Lewistown, the 4th day of September, A. D, 1844. JOHN STONEROAD, Sheriff.

Sep 4 44 te

CHEAPER than the cheapest!!—The subscriber will open at his store room, on Main street, early next week, the following goods:

30 cases of DRY GOODS, of every kind and quality.

3 bales CARPETING.

Also—BOOTS and SHOES of every description. I have purchased the above goods very low, and will sell them cheaper than they have ever been offered in this place. SAMUEL TAYLOR.

August 28, 1844. 34tf

W. D. McVEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Mifflin county, and attend *promptly* to all professional business entrusted to his care.

McVeytown, April 22, 19tf

Wm. H. IRWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Lewistown, Pa.

OFFICE ONE DOOR NORTHOFF BENEDICT.

PUBLIC SALE.

WE, the subscribers, Assignees of Michael Roush, will offer for sale by public outcry, at Roush's Mill, on MONDAY the 16th of SEPTEMBER, all that valuable **Mill Property,** together with a Farm of **280** Acres of good Limestone Land, situated in Derry township, Mifflin county, four miles east of Lewistown, on the road leading from Lewistown to Adamsburg, about 130 acres cleared and the residue well timbered. The improvements are a good **Farm House,** with a good SPRING of limestone water, a bank BARN with two floors, a new **Frame House,** a stone SPRING HOUSE, and a good spring of limestone water, 3 tenant HOUSES, a Corn and Hog house, and other necessary out buildings, an **Apple Orchard** and other Fruit Trees; there is thereon erected

A GRIST MILL,

with three run of stones, two are of French burr stone, of the best kind, one of country stone; a Saw Mill. It is one of the best water powers in the country—the water springs in the dam, and the ice is no trouble. It is a first rate situation for any kind of machinery. The land is patented, and a good title can be given. Any person wishing to purchase can apply to Michael Roush on the premises, or to his assignees.

JAMES BURNS,
JAMES TURNER,
Assignees.

N. B. Also, another Tract of Land, situated on Jacks Creek, adjoining the above property, containing 123 acres, 40 acres cleared, the residue well timbered.

J. B.
J. T.
Ass'gs.

August 28 44 ts

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Derry township, a red BULL, with white spots, about one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay for this advertisement, and take him away.

JOSEPH KELLY.

Aug 28 44 34 3t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises on

Saturday, the 12th day of October

next, at 1 o'clock P. M., all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Shirley township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of the heirs of Maj. John Shaver, dec'd, Samuel Shaver, Andrew Pollock's heirs and others, containing, containing

176 Acres,

more or less, about 140 of which are cleared, about 20 of which are in meadow,—thereon erected, a large log

Dwelling House,

a LOG BARN, and a spring house, and two Apple Orchards thereon, late the real estate of Col. William Postlethwait, dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

By the Court,
JOHN REED, Clerk.

Attendance will be given at the time and plade of sale by

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT,
THOMAS POSTLETHWAIT,
Executors.

Aug 28 44 34 ts

WOOD! WOOD!

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Directors of the borough of Lewistown, up to the first day of October next, for the delivery of fifty cords of good sound OAK WOOD, in lots of five and ten cords, to be corded at the public school buildings when delivered. Those persons wishing to propose, will hand in their proposals on or before that day to Mr. Moses Montgomery.

By order of the Board of School Directors.

MOSES MONTGOMERY, President.

HENRY EISENBISE, Sec'y.

Lewistown, Aug. 28, td

Auditors' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, to audit the account of Samuel W. Taylor, Jacob King, and Solomon King, will meet at the Lewistown Hotel, on the 24th of September next, of which all persons interested will take notice.

W. B. JOHNSTON,
JAMES PARKER,
JAMES POTTER, Jr. } Audt's.

Aug 28 44 34 td

Special Court for Mifflin co.

Public notice is hereby given to all parties and persons interested, that a special Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, &c. will be held at the court house in the borough of Lewistown, in and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid, on the 21st day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the trial of all issues, bills of indictment, &c. depending in any of the said courts, of which all persons and parties interested will take natice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Honorable Thomas Burnside, nearest resident President Judge, &c.

JOHN R. McDOWELL, Proth'y.

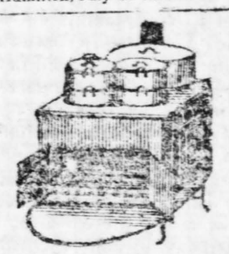
Aug 14 44.

NOTICE.—Estate of James McDowell Sr. deceased.

TAKE notice that the subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of James McDowell, Sr. of Wayne tp. dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN PURCELL, Adm'r.

Newton, Hamilton, July 31 44.



LOGAN FOUNDRY.

The subscribers have now on hand and will continue to manufacture STOVES of various kinds and sizes among which is that justly *celebrated cooking Stove, called the Hot Air Hathaway Patent, which cannot be excelled; and also*

Wood Stoves of various sizes, from 22 up to 32 inches long. In addition to the above we will keep on hand Chamber Stoves and *Radiator Stoves*,

for burning wood, an excellent article for a sitting room or parlor. Also, Sled Shoes and various other castings made to order. Water Pipes of every size made to order, and will be kept on hand, such as will be needed to convey water through towns, or carry it any distance. As we think after a trial the iron pipes will be found preferable to lead, and with the same size of calibre will come cheaper. The above articles will kept constantly on hand, and all orders addressed to this place will be punctually attended to.

A. B. LONG & CO.

Mh 7 44 tf

Money Makes the Mare Go

Side Hill Ploughs at	$6 00
Bull Ploughs	6 50 to 7 00
Bar Share Ploughs	12 00 to 13 00
Corn Ploughs	4 00 to 5 00

Plain Common Castings at 3 cents per pound—other castings in proportion.

Carriage and Buggy Axles fitted in the neatest manner—also Wagon Boxes of every size constantly on hand.

Boring, Turning, and Finishing done very cheap. Brass Castings made to order. Also Hydrants, Fire-Plugs and Stopcocks for Water Works. Please call at Cold Foundry in Lewistown and see for yourselves. JOHN R. WEEKES.

Jan 24 '44 tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber being anxious to close his business, offers for sale the following property :

1st. The **Lewistown Foundry,** with all its appurtenances, situated on a lot of ground fronting on Elizabeth street, about 60 feet by nearly 200.

2d. A lot of ground fronting on Hale st. about 60 feet by 200, running to the canal feeder, on which is erected a dwelling at the present time occupied by two families; a first rate well of water near the door, with a pump in it, and adjacent to the feeder is a coal house for the use of the foundry.

3d. A lot of ground fronting on Hale st. and extending to the canal feeder, about 115 feet by nearly 200, through which passes an alley nearly parallel to the feeder and about 50 feet from it: there is erected on said lot a dwelling house in which the subscriber now resides, 30 by 32 feet, two stories high, also a stable, &c.

4th. Another lot of ground fronting on Hale street and extending back to an alley, about 60 by 150 feet.

5th. A half lot fronting about 27½ feet on Hale street, and extending along the turnpike about 150 feet back to an alley.

6th. A lot of ground fronting on the Lewistown and Millerstown turnpike road, about 50 feet, and extending back between an alley and the canal feeder 120 feet, on which is a house and stable, also a hydrant near the year.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected that any person wishing to purchase will call and view the premises. The subscriber would take this opportunity to say that having determined to sell, he will make it an object to those persons who want this kind of property to to buy. The foundry is well supplied with patterns flasks and fixtures for doing a large business. The machine shop is supplied with lathes and tools to do any amount or kind of finishing which is likely to be required in this section of the country, and there is a blacksmith shop and carpenter shop on the yard; the engine is supplied with water by a hydrant, and being located in a healthy and prosperous region it is thought that persons wishing to engage in this business cannot find a more desirable location. Letters from a distance seeking information respecting the above property will be promptly answered. Persons wishing to view the premises will please call on the subscriber at his shop.

JOHN R. WEEKES.

Lewistown, July 10 '44

Caution.—The public is hereby cautioned not to meddle or in any way interfere with the following goods and chattels which I have loaned to Abraham Shook, in Granville township, during my pleasure, viz:—1 brown cow, 1 yearling heiffer, 1 calf, 3 hogs, and 1 stove and pipe. I purchased the same and paid for them, and I will enforce the law against all and any person meddling with the same, of which the public is hereby notified.

JOHN SHOOK.

July 22-44-31-tf

AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor in the county of Mifflin.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That James Brisbin, Samuel Barr, and John Fleming, or their successors, commissioners of the county of Mifflin, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be, or a majority of them, on or before the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to determine upon and purchase such real estate as they shall deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of Mifflin county; and it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or a majority of them, to take conveyance therefor, in the name and for the use of the corporation mentioned in the third section of this act, and they shall certify their proceedings therein, under their hands and seals, to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of Mifflin county, to be filed in his office, and at the next general election, the qualified electors shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county, to be directors of the poor and of the house of employment, for the county of Mifflin, for the ensuing year; and the judges of the election of said county, shall immediately, on receiving the returns from the several election districts, and casting up the number of votes therein, or within three days thereafter, certify under their hands and seals, the names of the persons so elected directors, to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the said county, who shall file the said certificate in his office, and forthwith give notice in writing to the said directors, of their being elected; and the said directors shall meet at the court house in the said county, on Monday of November next ensuing their election, and divide themselves by lot into three classes —the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second, at the expiration of the second year; of the third, at the expiration of the third year—so that those who shall be chosen after the first election, and in the mode above described, may serve for three years; and one third may be chosen annually.

SECTION 2. Every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the eleventh section of this act, shall, within ten days after he is notified of such election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation, which any justice of the peace of the said county is hereby authorised to administer, that he will discharge the duties of the office of director of the poor for the said county, truly, faithfully, and impartially, to the best of his knowledge and ability; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be collected by the directors for the time being, as debts are or shall be by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorised to administer an oath or affirmation in any case when it shall become necessary in relation to the duties of the office.

SECTION 3. The said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be one body politic and corporate in law, to all intents and purposes, whatsoever, relative to the poor of Mifflin, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by the name, style and title, of the "directors of the poor and of the house of employment for the county of Mifflin;" and by that name shall, and may receive, take and hold, any lands, tenements and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of five thousand dollars; and any goods and chattels, whatsoever, of the gift, alienation or bequest, of any person or persons, whatsoever; to purchase, take and hold, any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, and erect suitable buildings for the reception, use and accommodation of the poor of said county; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance and employment of said poor; to appoint a treasurer annually, who shall give bond with full and sufficient security, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and at the expiration thereof, for the payment and delivery over to his successor in office, of all moneys, notes, bonds, book accounts, and other papers, to the said corporation belonging, which shall then be remaining in his custody and possession; and the said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove, a steward or stewards, matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor respectively; to bind out apprentices, so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one years; if females, at or before the age of eighteen years:—*Provided*, That no child shall be for a longer time than until he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *And provided*, In all cases, the person to whom they are bound, be required to give the child at least three months' schooling in each year: *Provided also*, That no child shall be bound without the limits of the State; and the said directors shall exercise and enjoy all other powers now vested in the overseers of the poor, as are herein not granted or supplied, and the directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal, in all business relating to the said corporation, and he same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 4. The said directors, as soon as may be after their election and organization, as aforesaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the lands and buildings, of erecting the necessary building or buildings, and furnishing the same, and maintaining the poor within the said county for one year, whereupon, the county commissioners of the said county, shall, and they are hereby authorised and required to increase the county tax by one-fourth part of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and shall procure on loan or the credit of the taxes herein directed to be levied, the remaining three-fourths thereof, to be paid in instalments with interest, out of the county taxes: *Provided always*, That if such loan cannot be made, the whole amount of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid or such part of it as may deemed proper, shall immediately be added to the county tax to be paid by the county treasurer, to the directors aforesaid, on orders drawn in their favor, by the county commissioners, as the same may be found necessary.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the said directors, on or before the first day of November, in each and every year, to furnish the commissioners of said county, with an estimate of the probable expense of the poor and poor house for one year; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to assess and cause to be collected, the amount of said estimate, which shall be paid to said directors, by the county treasurer, on warrants drawn in their favor by the county commissioners, as the same may be found necessary; and the said directors shall, at least once in every year, tender an account of all moneys by them received and expended, to the auditors appointed to audit and settle the county accounts, subject to the same penalties, rules and regulations, as are by law directed, relating to the accounts of the county commissioners; and shall, at least once in every year, lay before the court of quarter sessions and grand jury of said county, a list of the number, ages and sex, of the persons maintained and employed in the said house of employment, or supported or assisted by them elsewhere, and of the children bound out by them to apprentice ship, as aforesaid, with the names of their masters, mistresses, and their trade, occupation or calling; and shall, at all times, when thereunto required, submit to the inspection and free examination of such visiters as shall, from time to time be appointed by the court of quarter sessions of the said county, all their books and accounts, together with the rents, interests and moneys, payable and receivable by the said corporation, and also an account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises and bequests, as shall have been made by, or to them.

SECTION 6. As soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notice shall be sent, signed by any two of the said directors, to the overseers of the several townships of the said county of Mifflin, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective townships to said house of employment; which order the overseers are hereby enjoined and required to comply with, or otherwise to forfeit the cost of all future maintenance, except in cases where by sickness, or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the said overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal, to the said overseers, directing them to maintain such poor until such times as he or she may be in a situation to be removed; and then convey the said pauper, and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of the said house of employment, together with the said order; and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal shall be paid by the said directors at a reasonable allowance

SECTION 7. The said directors shall, from time to time receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such poor and indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief, or shall have gained a legal settlement in said county of Mifflin, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose, under the hands and seals of any two justices of the peace, directed to any constable of the said county of Mifflin, or to the overseers of the proper township of any other county of this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorised, when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere: *Provided*, The expense of their maintenance does not in any case exceed that for which they could be maintained at the poor house of the said county of Mifflin.

SECTION 8. The said directors, or any two of them, who shall be a quorum in all cases to do business, shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government and support of the poor, and houses of employment aforesaid, and the revenues thereunto belonging, and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance: *Provided*, The same be not repugnant to this law, or any of the other laws of this State, or of the United States: *And provided, also*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of common pleas for the time being, of the county of Mifflin, and shall received the approbation of the same.

SECTION 9. A quorum of the said directors shall, and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said house of employment, at least once in every month, and visit the apartments and see that the poor are comfortably supported; and hear all complaints, and redress or cause to be redressed all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

SECTION 10. The said directors shall, each of them, receive for their services annually, the sum of twenty dollars, to defray the expenses of their necessary attendance on the duties of their office.

SECTION 11. In case of any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, of any of the said directors, the remaining directors shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a citizen of their county, under the same penalty as is provided by the third section of this act, to serve until the next general election, when another director shall be elected, as if no vacancy had happened.

SECTION 12. All claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect, shall have full force and effect as if this act had not passed; and when the same may have been duly adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several townships in the county of Mifflin, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of their respective townships, to be by them applied towards repairing the roads therein.

SECTION 13. As soon as the poor of the county of Mifflin shall have been removed to the house of employment of the said county, and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over, the office of overseer of the poor within the said county, shall from henceforth be abolished

SECTION 14. The powers confered and the duties imposed on the overseers of the poor, in and by "An Act to empower the overseers and guardians of the poor of the several townships within this commonwealth, to recover certain fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes," are hereby confered and imposed on the supervisors of the highways in the said county of Mifflin; and that the justices of the peace, and sheriff within the said county, are hereby required to pay to the said supervisors, to be by them applied to the repair of the highways, the aforesaid fines forfeitures and penalties within the time, and in the manner prescribed by the said act, for the payment thereof in other counties to the overseers of the poor, and give notice of the receipt thereof to the said supervisors, within the time and in the manner aforesaid; and that for any neglect or refusal to perform any of the duties enjoined on them by the said act, the said justices of the peace and sheriff in the said county, shall be subject to all fines, penalties and forfeitures, to which the justices and sheriffs in other counties are by the said act subject or liable.

SECTION 15. The commissioners of the said county are hereby authorised and empowered to pay to the persons who are appointed commissioners by the first section of this act, the expenses incured by them in the performance of their duty; and also to pay to each of the said directors a reasonable compensation for their services during the time they are employed in erecting any building or buildings aforesaid: *Provided*, That the same shall not, including the annual sum allowed them by this act, exceed fifty dollars for any one year.

SECTION 16. So much of the laws of this commonwealth relating to the poor, as are by this act altered or supplied, be and are hereby repealed, so far as they effect the county of Mifflin.

SECTION 17. That the sheriff of the said county shall in due time notify the said commissioners of their appointment, and when and where they shall meet for entering upon the duties assigned them by this act, which meeting shall be as near the centre of the county as possible.

SECTION 18. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of Mifflin county, as to the expediency of erecting a poor house, it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors for the several townships and boroughs at the next general election, to receive tickets either written or printed, from the qualified voters thereof, labelled on the outside "poor house," and in the inside "for a poor house," or "against a poor house," and if it shall appear upon casting up the votes in the different districts at the court house, on the same day that other returns are made out, that a majority of those who voted are for a poor house, then the foregoing act to take effect; but if a majority of votes be found to be against a poor house, the foregoing act to be and the same is hereby null and void.

SECTION 19. And the sheriff of Mifflin county shall cause to be published this act in all the newspapers printed in said county, at least six weeks previous to the next general election, the expense of which is to be paid out of the county treasury.

JAS. R. SNOWDEN,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
WM. BIGLER,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-seventh day of April; one thousand eight hundred and forty-four. DAVID R. PORTER.

JOHN STONEROAD,
Sheriff of Mifflin county.

Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, August 28th, 1844. 6t

NOW THE TIME.

Dr. S. F. GREEN.

RESIDENT DENTIST.

Informs his friends that he has just got home from Philadelphia, and brought with him some new Instruments and a fine assortment of TEETH, which he is able, ready and willing to insert on the latest & most improved plans. Plugging done low to suit the times.

Lewistown, June 12, 1844.

For Sale.

THE subscriber, administrator with the will annexed, &c. of Wm. McCay, late of the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, dec'd, offers at private sale, the following mentioned real estate of the said dec'd, viz

2 Frame Dwelling Houses.
and LOTS of GROUND,

fronting on the Lewistown and Huntingdon turnpike road, at the west end of said town.

Also—**Four Fields** or out lots, containing from two to three acres each, in the best order for agricultural purposes and two of them from lying on the turnpike and their nearness to the main conductor of the water-works and other advantages, are most eligibly situated for the erection of steam manufactories or private dwellings.

The terms of sale and any other information persons wishing to purchase may desire will be given by Ephraim Banks, Esq.

DAVID McCAY,
adm'r &c. of
Wm. McCay, Esq. dec'd.

Nov. 15-43.

NOTICE

To the Farmers of Mifflin, and adjoining counties.

That I still continue the business of manufacturing the celebrated SWEEP POWER and THRASHING MACHCINES at the Foundry of John R. Weeks, now well known for its simple construction, durability, and being made in a workmanlike manner, and the general satisfaction it has given the farmers who have purchase dmy machines, induces me to hope that I shall still receive a share of the patronage heretofore extended to me. I have now on hand a number of new machines, of the best materials and and good workmanship, and will sell on the most reasonable terms to those who have confidence in my machines, and will favor me with a call.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

NOBLE NORTON.

Refer to JOHN R. WEEKS.
ARTHUR B. LONG.

Lewistown, Aug 9-43-tf

DRUG DY STUFFS PAINTS, &c.

The subscriber has just opened a fresh an general assortment of drugs &c., amongd which are the following:

Annatto, Antimony, Aloes, Arsenic, Aqua Fortis, Borax, Cartharides, cream Tartar, Flour Sulphur, Jalap, Ipecacuana, Gamboge Opium, Liquorice ball and root, Verdigris, Litharge, Burgundy pitch, Caster Oil, Sweet Oil, Spirits Tnrpentine, Bear's Oil, Arrow Root, Quinine, Cochineal, Gum Arabic, Shell lac, Gum Tragacanth, Copal, Rhubarb, Nut gall, Sugar lead, Rochelle Epsom and Glauber salts, Blue Vitriol, Isinglass, Pink root, Senna, Saffron, Assafoetida, Prussia Blue, chromic yellow and green, Nicaragua, Fustice, Madder, Logwood, White lead, Venitian red, Spanish brown, Lamp Black, Alum, Sealing wax, and wafers, court plaster, cologne, Paint brushes &c. &c.,

PATENT MEDICINE &c.

Opodeldoc, British oil, Oil Spike, Oil Stone Lehman's worm tea, Adhesive plaster, Seidlitz's and Soda powders, Ink powder, Blue and Black Ink, indelible ink, Scales and weights (for Physicians, Syringes, Shaving soaps, British lustre, Lee's, Hooper's, Anderson's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, and Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills, Columbian Vegetable Specific compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Bateman's drops, Dalby's carminative, Balm of columbia, Houcks panacea Eye water, Vermifuge, worm tea, and a great variety of other articles, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

W. P. ELLIOTT.

Lewistown, Jan. 13, 1843.

DR. MERRICK'S VERMIFUGE.

Among the numerous articles offered to the public as remedies for worms, none have proved so pre-eminently successful as MERRICK'S VERMIFUGE. This medicine is not only a safe and positive cure for the worms. but so pleasant to the taste, that it may be given to the most delicate children without inconveniance. For want of timely relief, thousands of children are yearly carried to an untimely grave by these pests to juvenile health and happiness. The unexampled popularity, the increased demand, and the spontaneous applause and testimoniouials of hundreds that have used this medicine, prove it one of the most useful compounds of the present day. Price 37½ cents, per Cottle.

The Pocahontas or Indian Vegetable Pills.

As a mild and gentle purgative cleansing the bowels from all impurities, purifying the blood, restoring the loss of appetite, removing headache, flatulency, habitual costiveness, &c, these *Pills* have not an equal in the catalogue of Medicines. They are an infallible remedy for that class of diseases denominated, Bilious—Speedily correcting the morbid state of the liver and stomach, and restoring them to healthy action; bilious fever, jaundice, bilious cholic, ague and fever, bilious vomiting, dyspepsia: &c, are speedily cured by their use. Price 25 cents per Box.

☞ Country Merchants and Druggists would promote their best interests by procuring a supply of the above articles.

Agents for the above article in Mifflin County.

FRANCIS McCLURE Lewist'n
W & T REED Perryville

Jan. 4th, 1842.

JOB-PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED
at this Office.

CURE FOR THE GRIPPE.

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
Prunus Virginia or Wild Cherry.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping-Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Cough At first you complain of having a Cold which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood, and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with thehopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your healthmay be secured and time and money saved.

August 9th, 1843.

Protection Against LOSS BY FIRE!

The Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company being incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the past session, and fully organized and in operation under the following board of Managers, viz:—Thomas C. Miller, C. P. Cummins, John Moore, David W. McCullough, James Weakley, George Martin, William Moore, Samuel Galbraith, James Greason, Thomas Paxton, William Barr, Joseph Culver and A. G Miller, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland Valley to the cheapness of their rates and the many advantages this kind of insurance has over any other:

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company, and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the company and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance, must give his premium note for the cheapest class, at the rate of five per centum, which will be $50 on the 1000—for which he will have to pay $2.50 for five years, and $1.50 for survey and policy, and no more, unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hand will cover, and then no more will be required on the premium note than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated upon the same principles.

Agents will be appointed as soon as possible in different places, to attend to insurances, and any person wishing to apply immediately, can do so by signifying their wish to the officers of the company.

THOS. C. MILLER, *Pres't.*
A. G. MILLER, *Sec'y.*

JOHN HAMILTON, Agent,
Lewistown,

May 29th, 1844.

Hall's Patent Horse Power Thrashing Machine.

The trouble and vexation of the various sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hall Where Hall's Machine is known and used it is said the Sweep Machine is thrown together aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a dollar a yearto keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Sweep Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fair usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room hat it can be set in any Barn, under cover, where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood—one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes, It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping with from one to two horses necessary for country Tanneries generally. Inshort it can be put to a great many uses, and will be found one of the most valuable inventions of this class, which has been introduced for many years.

Farmers and others are invited to call and see the machine in operation, at the barn of Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted. They have purchasee the Patent right for the counties of Mifflid Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEEKS, & Co.

Lewistown Dec. 1841.

BRICK, BRICK, BRICK.

The subscriber having leased the Brick Yard at the West end of Lewistown, formerly known as Bearly's Brick Yard, and is now prepared to manufacture Brick of all kinds, of the best material and wokmanship, cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce, Builders and others can be accomodated by calling on JACOB BEARLY
Agent for Jacob Lotz

mh 27 tf

INSURANCE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, propose to effect a temporary or permanent Insurance against losses by fire, upon buildings, furniture or merchandize, in Mifflin and the adjoining counties. Building of brick and stone will be insured perpetually. The business of this company being principally in the country, no damage can be apprehended of stability being affected by those destructive fires that visit our cities and large towns.

The following are the terms of insurance:

ANNUALLY.

Mills, stone or brick, from	¾ to 1	per cent
" frame,	" 1 to 1½	"
Woollen factories stone	1¾	"
" frame	1½	"
Dwelling houses, brick or stone per $100 00	50	cents
" frame	¾ to 1	per cent
Stores brick or stone	½ to ¾	"
" frame	¾ to 1	"
Taverns frame	1	"
" brick or stone	½ to ¾	"
Stables & barns, brick or stone	¾	"
" ", frame	1½	"

PERPETUALLY.

Brick or stone dwellings	2½ to 3	per cent
" " Stores	3 to 2½	"
" " Taverns	3½ to 4	"
" " Mills	8 to 10	"

Apply by letter or otherwise to
R. C. HALE.

Lewistown, Jy17'44tf.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

On the first day of April 1844.

While the steam brig Enterprize was plying in the waters of Jackscreek, some of the connecting rods gave way and threw the vessel into danger, (as was was generally predicted.) *But the biler didn't bust you will find the metal of a different* NATUR—IT STRETCHES. So we rigged up our vessel in less than no time, and we are now ready for business a *leetle* cheaper than ever.

I will now sell at the mills at the following prices:

Common frame stuff under 22ft long, pine or hemlock	$1 10 per 100
6 by 6 under 20ft long	85
From 22 to 35ft long	1 40
Common oak lumber	1 10
Good oak	1 15
¾ boards	87½
Shingling lath and common fencing pales	44
5000ft to one bill	35
Plastering lath 3ft long	18½ per 100
3½	22½
4	25
4 to 5	30

Hauling to town from 12½ to 15 cents per 100ft.

The lumber in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th & 5th items will be counted inch measure, lumber less than 3 by 4 will be counted running measure. The above rates will be charged on bills handed in after the 1st instant, and a common order must be drawn or endorsed on the back of the bill, signed by the person who is to pay, with the terms of payment, when the lumber is wanted, and where it is to be left. If the bills at the Post Office, they will not be ended to.

In all cases bills must be dated and written with a pen.

The very shortest lengths of lumber preferable—give none on your bills of length. Some deduction will be made on sawed rails for fencing.

SAMUEL HOPPER

Jackscreek Mills April 10th 1844.

LOOK HERE

JOSEPH M'COGLEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
—ooo—

Respectfully informs his customers and the public in general that he has purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Cogley & McCay, and in addition to said stock has just received and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of new fashionable FALL GUODS, consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, Cassinetts, and Vestings of the latest and newest style, Shirts Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Scarfs. Also a splendid assortment of Trimmings for Officers. Also, all kinds of Military, Trimmings, suitable for officers' uniforms, together with a large assortment of Ready Clothing, consisting of Overcoats, Cloaks, Roundabouts, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Shirts and Undershirts. His

BOOK ESTABLISHMENT

consists of Law, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Music Books, Almanacks for 1844, Papeteries, Steel Pens, Ink, Wafers, Slates, Tooth Brushes &c, with a general assortment of Stationary, all of which he will sell low for cash or approved acceptances.

JOS. M. COGLEY.

N. B.—J. M. C. still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, and has just received the newest Fashions from the cities, and is prepared to execute all orders in this line in style not to be surpassed by any in the tablishment in the state.

October 18, 1843

DAVID SUNDERLAND'S MARBLE MANUFACTORY

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he carries on the business at the corner of Main and Valley streets, Lewistown, where he has constantly on hand

Marble Mantels, Tombs, Monuments, Grave Stones, &c.

All kinds of plain and ornamental work done with neatness.

Marble Work for Dwelling Houses or Stores done on the most reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the Country attended to with accuracy and despatch.

July 12th 1843.